

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

New Series—No. 51. Vol. I.]

LEXINGTON, K. MONDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1815.

[Vol. 29.]

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING, BY
F. BRADFORD, JR.
At Two Dollars per annum, paid in advance, or
Three Dollars at the end of the Year.

Last Notice.

T. SMITH, late Editor of the Kentucky Gazette, respectfully notices those indebted to him, that further indulgence cannot be allowed them. He may be found at his room above the Printing-office of the Reporter, where those disposed to do him justice, are requested to call and settle their accounts.

Agents at a distance will please forward by mail the amount collected immediately, and commence suits against those who have not paid.
50-5 Lexington, Dec. 8, 1815.

Books Missing.

Those who have borrowed the following, are requested to return them without delay:
Vol. 4. Chalmers' Select Speeches (boards).
Vol. 1. Bonaparte's Campaigns in Italy.
Vols. 4, 5 & 6 Plutarch's Lives.
Vols. 1 & 2 Mirabaud's System of Nature.
Memoirs of Nino de L'Enclos.
Emeral Isle (by Phillips).
And several other volumes with my name, printed or written, in them;—(most of the above have no label).
I have likewise lost a GREEN SILK UMBRELLA, which had my name conspicuously engraved on the metal tube. T. SMITH.
December 8, 1815. 50-5

Just Imported,

AND FOR SALE,
AT W. MENDEL'S
COMMISSION STORE,
Main Street, next door to Mr. Wm. Leary,
FRESH GARDEN SEEDS
OF ALL KINDS—AMONG WHICH ARE,
English Walnuts, Spanish Filberts and
Ground Nuts—Also,
A variety of Choice TOYS,
FOR THE APPROACHING CHRISTMAS, &
NEW-YEAR'S GIFTS,
SUCH AS
DOLLS, Wholesale and Retail,
BOXES, Glass and Painted,
Elegant Painted & Queen'sware SNUFF BOXES,
MILLS, CUP & BALL, TETOUMS, and
others too numerous for description,
REFINED LIQUORICE, in boxes, for colds, and
coughs,
Ditto in sticks,
DURABLE INK,
RAISINS, by the box, or by the pound,
An elegant and cheap set of CHINA,
An assortment of QUEEN'S WARE,
FIDDLES, and FIDDLE STRINGS, superior
quality,
BOSS COTTON,
Ditto SPUN, of all sizes,
BOMBASTETS, and other Dry Goods,
COMMON WARE, by Wholesale and Retail,
RAPPER SNUFF.
Orders from the country, attended to, punctually.
47 November 20.

New & Cheap Goods.

JUST received and for sale by the subscriber, at his store next door to Mr. Ash Blanchard's, on Mill-street, a neat and well selected assortment of
MERCHANDISE
which will be sold on good terms for Cash, Linsey, Linen or Whiskey. JOSEPH LEMON.
October 23. 44-4
P. S. The part of the house unoccupied by me, say two rooms, parlor, kitchen and other necessary buildings, suitable for a small family to rent.
J. L.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has just opened a large and elegant assortment of
FASHIONABLE
MERCHANDISE,
SUITABLE for the present and approaching
Season, at his store opposite the Printing
Office of the Kentucky Gazette, carefully
selected by himself, which he is determined to
sell on the most reasonable terms, wholesale or
retail, for Cash. JAMES CAMPBELL.
Lexington, Oct. 16, 1815. 43-

To the Public.

MY Shop is next door to the Kentucky Gazette
printing-office, where I carry on my business in its
several branches of SADDLERY & MILITARY
ACCOUTREMENT MAKING. I tender my
grateful acknowledgments to my customers for the
distinguished patronage I have received from them.
My friends and the public are assured of prompt ac-
commodations. I feel confident that with the aid of
some of the best workmen and a constant supply
of the most choice materials, I shall be able to render
ample satisfaction to those who may please to favour
me with their applications by order or otherwise.
JOHN BRYAN.

EASY SADDLES.

A word to those who are fond of easy riding.
The complaint against hard and uneasy saddles,
which is for the most part a just and general one, and
is really a great grievance to those who have much
riding to do, has caused me to turn my mind parti-
cularly to that subject, with a view if possible to re-
medy the evil. I can, with confidence assure the
public that I have accomplished it—I have projected
a plan which is by means of strong and well tem-
pered steel springs, so constructed as to support the
saddle seat & give much greater ease to both rider &
horse, than saddles made in the common way or any
other that I have ever seen, can possibly do. The
plan is entirely different from the English elastic
saddles with spring bars of steel, whalebone, &c. and
also from those with wire springs, and I conceive
much superior to either, as the elasticity is greater,
and the tree not being put out of its original form,
will not be subject to hurting horses on journeys,
which is complained of in these saddles with spring
bars. A number of gentlemen in this town and its
vicinity, have those saddles now in use, and but one
tendency I believe exists among them in favour of
the superiority. The invention is equally as applic-
able to ladies saddles as to gentlemen's. Any per-
son desirous of purchasing those easy saddles, is at
liberty first to make trial of one and judge of their
ease for themselves. In point of durability I will
warrant them equal to any other saddles, and super-
ior to most.
I have taken the necessary steps to secure a
patent for this invention, and expect that no gen-
tleman saddler will attempt to avail himself of my plan.
J. B.

Kentucky Insurance Office.

THE Stockholders in the Kentucky Insurance
Company, are requested to attend at their office in
Lexington, on the first day of January next, it being
a half yearly meeting.
By order of the President and Directors,
C. BRADFORD, Clerk.
November 20, 1815. 49-4

Doctor Briggs,

[From the City of Williamsburg, Virginia.]
HAVING removed to Kentucky, and fixed his
residence in the town of Lexington, Main-street, in
the house lately in the occupancy of J. Wamke,
(opposite Captain Fowler's) offers his services in the
practice of Physic, Surgery and Midwifery, to the
inhabitants of the town and its vicinity.
49-4f December 2, 1815.

TOBACCO.

The Subscribers will pay Cash for Tobacco.
Persons desirous of contracting for their crops
not yet ready for delivery, will find it advan-
tageous to call on the subscribers, before they
dispose of the same.
J. & T. G. PRENTISS.
Lexington, Nov. 22, 1815. 49f

Bartlett & Cox,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
THANKFUL for past favours, beg leave to in-
form their Western friends, that they still continue
to transact business on commission as formerly.
48- New-Orleans, 8th Nov. 1815.

CALF SKINS,

FOR SALE.
30 Dozen Philadelphia best finished Calf Skins.
—Also a few dozen elegant dressed Buck and
Deer Skins, suitable for Saddlers. Apply to James
Garrison, on Main-street, next door to James Veir's
Store. Lexington, Nov. 25. 48-3

The Subscribers

Have just received and now offer for sale, at a small
advance for Cash, or on a short credit,
A QUANTITY OF
Coffee, Sugar, Queens' Ware,
Rice, Copperas & Logwood,
And a small assortment of
DRY GOODS.
By wholesale, or in such quantities as may suit pur-
chasers. They also have a number of SADDLES,
BRIDLES, and other articles of Saddlery, which
they will barter for good WHISKEY.
AYRES & MOODY.
Lexington, Nov. 25, 1815. 49-4f

Downing & Grant

Have just received from Philadelphia and Balti-
more, and are now opening at their store on
Short-street, (between Mill and Main Cross-
streets) Lexington,
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
GROCERIES,

AMONG WHICH ARE THE FOLLOWING:
Sugar, Raisins,
Coffee, Prunes,
Teas, Almonds,
Chocolate, Figs,
Ginger, Cold Starch,
Mace, Sweet & } Oil,
Cloves, Cassia,
Allspice, Scents & } Snuff
Black Pepper, Mocha,
Cayenne do, NEW-England Cheese,
Nutmegs, Salt,
Chinamen, Shad,
Mustard, Herrings,
Almonds, Wash Balls,
Indigo, Shaving Soap,
Madder, Pipe-stem,
Copperas, Wooden Cocks,
Brimstone, Ovals,
WINE, JAMAICA SPIRITS
BRANDY, WHISKEY
Brushes of every kind, Spanish Whiting, Putty,
Flax Seed Oil, Window Glass, Paper for rooms,
&c. &c. All of which they will sell very low for
Cash.
House and sign Painting, Papering and Glazing
done as usual.
They wish to sell or rent their Oil Mill in Lex-
ington. Nov. 25, 1815. 48-4f

TO MECHANICS AND MANU- FACTURERS.

WANTED at the Lexington Manufactory, sev-
eral Weavers and Spinners of Wools; also, a good
Fuller and Dresser of Cloths and a Wool Stapler—
also, several Paper Makers, who would be paid
well, to be given in money as soon as wanted.
Also, wanted 20 young Men and Boys from 14 to
21 years of age to learn the various branches of
Manufacturing woolen goods and paper, to whom
liberal encouragement will be given, when well
recommended.
Also, wanted, Women, Girls, and Children, over
9 years old; to whom good wages and constant em-
ployment will be given.
Also wanted, several House Carpenters. Apply
at the Lexington Manufactory to
JAS. & T. G. PRENTISS.
Nov. 22, 1815. 48-4f

IMPORTANT NOTICE

TO THE LADIES.
THE Lexington Manufactory Company are de-
sirous of obtaining a quantity of fine bleached Linen
and Cotton RAGS, which are necessary to enable
them to manufacture the important article of fine
Paper, of which so much is annually imported, and
might be avoided if the patriotism or economy of
the ladies of Kentucky, would induce them to adopt
the customs of the ladies in the eastern States, viz.
to keep a Rag Bag, which is usually hung up in a
place convenient for the purpose, and in which are
deposited the Rags that almost daily appear in every
large family.—At the end of the year your rag
bags thus attended, will produce you a liberal sum
for pin-money, and greatly aid the important manu-
factures of your state.
Six Cents in money will be paid for fine bleached
Linen or Cotton Rags—and a price in proportion for
coarser quality, or for tow made from flax or hemp.
Apply at the Lexington Manufactory to
J. & T. G. PRENTISS.
Lexington, Nov. 22, 1815. 49-4f

CASH

WILL BE GIVEN FOR
5 or 6 LIKELY NEGRO BOYS,
FROM 11 TO 15 YEARS OF AGE.
Enquire of the PRINTER.

WHEAT.

THE subscribers will purchase WHEAT at the
highest market price—Application to be made at
the store of Lewis Sanders, and at their new Steam
Mill on the lower end of Water Street.
JOHN SCOTT, JR. & CO.
6th November, 1815. 49-4f

DISTRIBUTION OF PROPERTY

BY SHARES OF

One Hundred Dollars each.

Joseph H. & Littleberry Hawkins,
Being compelled to Dispose of their property, pro-
pose to do so upon the following

PLAN AND SCALE OF DISTRIBUTION.

1st—One Lot in the town of Lexington,
valued at \$30,000.
This Lot is about the centre of the
town, being a corner lot binding
on Main and Mill streets; the
buildings thereon, now under a
rent of \$1,050. It is opposite
the corner store of Messrs. Sa-
muel and George Trotter; con-
tains sufficient ground for three
good buildings and a stand for bu-
siness inferior to none in Lexing-
ton.

2d—One other Lot said town valued
at 10,000

This is a new large brick building,
near the residence of Mrs. Rus-
sell, completely finished, with
fine cellars, kitchen, smoke-
house, stable, &c. with a well of
good water. This lot is bounded
by three streets, running 153 feet
on the front street, and 190 feet
on the others; it is now occupied
by Mr. Scott, Cashier of the
Lexington Branch Bank, and is
as desirable a residence as any
part of Lexington.

3d—One other Lot in said town valued
at 10,000

This is the lot and brick buildings
thereon, now occupied by Joseph
H. Hawkins, Esq. on High-street;
the house is well built and fin-
ished, with five rooms on the first
two floors, two good garret
rooms, cellar, brick kitchen,
dairy, smoke-house, &c. and well
of water; the lot binds 64 feet
on High-street, running back to
right angles 223 feet to an alley
running from Main Cross-street,
which also belongs to the lot.

4th—One other Lot in said town valued
at 7,000

This is a corner lot, fronting the
new market house, binding on
Water street 31 feet, and on
Upper-street 137 feet, including
a two story frame building on the
corner, and the two brick build-
ings on Upper-street; one of
these brick buildings is 65 feet
long, by 27 wide, two stories
high; the other 65 feet long, by
20 wide, one story high, now
used as a mail factory, shop, &c.
These buildings with an in-
considerable sum in finishing, would
rent for from 7 to \$800 per ann.
The interest in this property is
an estate for two lives in the
whole, and an estate in fee for one
undivided fourth part, subject to
a ground rent of \$100 per an-
num, during the two lives.

5th—One other Lot in said town valued
at 3,000

Being an equal undivided moiety of
ground, binding on Main-street
40 feet, and running back 222
feet to a Short-street, and bind-
ing on Short-street 66 feet, includ-
ing a large frame dwelling-
house on Main-street, and some
small buildings on Short-street;
now under a rent of \$300 per an-
num.

6th—One other Lot in said town, valued
at 2,500

Being a lot situate on Main Cross-
street, with the buildings there-
on; part brick and part frame,
now under a rent of \$200 per an-
num.

7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12—Being six other
Lots near said town of Lexington,
valued at \$1,000 each.

These are beautiful Lots of well
timbered land, near the town,
containing about five acres each;
the timber on these lots is
worth more than half their esti-
mated value. A small portion of
this ground has been cleared as
a garden spot, and on one of the
lots a well of fine water. They
are a short distance beyond the
residence of Jas. B. January, esq.

13th—One House and Lot in Elizabeth-
town, valued at 1,000

Elizabethtown is the county seat of
Hardin county; is a handsome,
flourishing place, and the property
cost the estimate given.

14th—One other lot in said town of
Lexington, valued at 700

Being an equal undivided moiety
of a lot lying on Water-street,
in Lexington, adjoining the Lots
of Mr. Todd and Messrs. Sa-
muel and George Trotter.

15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25,
26, 27, 28, 29 and 30—Sixteen
other Lots lying in said town
valued at \$500 each lot

These are handsome building Lots
fronting the residence of Mrs.
Russell and Thomas January esq.
These Lots are bounded by three
streets, and each lot contains 60
feet front on one or the other
streets, running back at right an-
gles 76 1/2 feet

31 and 32—Two other Building Lots in
said town of Lexington, valued at
\$500 each

These Lots bind on Main Cross-
street, above the rope-walk of
Thomas January.

33d—One other Lot near said town, va-
lued at 500

Being an out Lot, containing be-
tween two and three acres, late
the property of Thos. T. Tib-
batts.

34 to 93—Being 60 shares of 100 Dol-
lars each of stock, in the Lexing-
ton White Lead Manufacturing
Company, This Company is incorporated by

act of the Kentucky Legislature,
and the manufactory is finished
in the best and most substantial
manner, calculated to make 300
tons white lead per annum. It
is now making lead equal to any
ever imported or made in the U.
States. There are near 50,000
dollars capital vested in this es-
tablishment, and except our own
interest, is owned by men of
wealth, who are determined to
use the means necessary to ren-
der this stock profitable. The
60 shares here offered for sale,
cost upwards of 8,000 dollars in
cash.

93 to 923—Being eight hundred and
thirty Building Lots near the
town of Lexington, each Lot 30
feet front and 60 feet deep, esti-
mated at 20 dollars each, 16,000
A portion of these lots join the re-
sidence of Mr. Daniel White, and
the residue join the Lots of Dr.
Wm. Cochran and Capt. Fowler.
The situation of the whole of
this property, to be seen by ac-
companying drafts.

Recapitulation.

1 Prize of	\$30,000	- is	\$30,000
2 do. of	10,000	- is	20,000
1 do. of	7,000	- is	7,000
1 do. of	3,000	- is	3,000
1 do. of	2,500	- is	2,500
7 do. of	1,000	- is	7,000
1 do. of	700	- is	700
19 do. of	500	- is	9,500
60 do. of	100	- is	6,000
830 do. of	20	- is	16,600

923 shares at \$100 each share, is \$92,300

The first drawn share of the last ten shares,
remaining in the wheel on the last day's draw-
ing, shall be entitled to the prize of 20,000
dollars.

Complete and perfect titles will be made to
the whole of the property, and possession given
within ten days after the drawing closes. The
drawing of this scheme, will commence on
Monday the 4th of December next—three
hundred Shares will be drawn on Monday;
three hundred on Tuesday, and three hundred
and twenty three on Wednesday, which will
conclude the drawing, under the management
and direction of Mr. Chas. Wilkins, Col. Jas.
Morrison, Mr. Wm. W. Worsley, John T. Ma-
son, esq. and Mr. John Bradford.

J. H. & L. H.

State of Kentucky:

FAYETTE CIRCUIT COURT, set—
August Term, 1815.

Mathew K. Withers, complainant
against
John Withers and John Edwards, } In Chancery.
Defendants.

On the motion of the Complainant, it is or-
dered, that the order of continuance entered in
this cause be set aside; and the defendant
Edwards, having departed this life, it is or-
dered, that this suit abate as to him, and that the
same do stand and be revived against the un-
known heirs of the said Edwards; and they
having failed to enter their appearance herein
agreeable to law and the rules of this court, and
it appearing to the satisfaction of the court
that the said defendants are not inhabitants of
the Commonwealth—on the motion of the said
complainant, it is ordered, that unless the
said defendants shall appear here on or before
the first day of our next January term, and an-
swer the Complainant's bill, that the same will
be taken as confessed against them; and that
a copy of this order be inserted in some au-
thorized paper of the Commonwealth for eight
weeks in succession, agreeable to law.

A Copy. Attest,
THOMAS BODLEY, c. f. c. e.

FOR SALE,

THE PLANTATION

Whereon the subscriber now resides,

CONTAINING

Two hundred & twenty Acres,

SITUATE on the Henry's Mill road, six miles
and a half from Lexington, a part of Maj. Mer-
ced's military survey. The land is not to be equal-
led in Fayette in point of soil, situation, water and
timber. There is a superb young orchard of 200
bearing apple trees; of various kind of fruit, calcu-
lated for keeping and making Cider. About eighty
acres of land for cultivation, ten acres of meadow,
and fifty acres of soil for pastures, with the prime
timber standing. The water is conveniently situ-
ated in the lots, and is equal in quantity to any in Ken-
tucky—the fencing is a great part set on locust logs
and well laid off. The Henry's Mill road runs
nearly through the centre of the tract, which
divides timber, water, &c. There is also a well pla-
ced Distillery on the tract, with sufficient water to
work until July; also a Blacksmith's shop on the
road. The buildings are only tolerably, though a
handsome situation is prepared for building. For
terms apply to Daniel Bradford, Lexington, or
to the subscriber,

THOMAS PEEBLES.
45-4f

Look here my brother Chips!

I wish to employ eight or ten

Journeymen Coopers,

To which liberal wages and constant employment
will be given by BENJ. D. PETTIT.

Steam-Mill of J. H. Morton & Co. Lex.
Oct. 4, 1815. 41-

HENRY I. I. ROBERT,

Continues to carry on the

Confectionary Business,

In Main-street, in the house next below Mr. Benj.
Stout's, and nearly opposite the office of the Ken-
tucky Insurance Company, where he will keep a
CONSTANT SUPPLY OF

Cakes, Candies, Sugar Toys, Con-

fits, Syrups, Cordials,

and generally all the articles in his line. The best
assurance he can give his customers of his wishes to
please them is, that impressed with the idea that his
livelihood and welfare depends entirely on their pa-
tronage, his interest as well as inclination will make
him exert all in his power to deserve a continuance
of it. Oct. 7, 1815. 41-4f

Wanted Immediately,

TWO or three Apprentices to the TAYLOR-
ING BUSINESS. B. KARRICK.
Lexington, Oct. 20. 42-4f

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, Oct. 11.

We can now, with the utmost confi-
dence, lay before the public the following
outline of the conditions of the treaty of
peace, just agreed upon at Paris. Our
readers may place on it implicit reliance
as coming from the best authority.

The terms of the treaty were finally a-
greed upon before the emperor of Russia
went to Brussels. A rough draught of
the treaty was then signed by the mini-
sters of all the powers—but the formal
and actual treaty is not yet executed.

France cedes in perpetuity, Land: in
Saare, Louis, Philippville, Marce-
burgh, Versoy or Vesaix, near the lake
of Geneva.

The fortifications of Hunninguen
to be destroyed, & no fortifications are
to be erected within three leagues of Basle
France renounces the right of garri-
soning Manaco, near Nice.

France returns the territory in the Ne-
therlands and Savoy, ceded by the treaty
of last year.

France shall pay to the allies a contribu-
tion of seven hundred millions of
francs; 29 millions sterling.

During five years she shall maintain
150,000 of the allied troops, to be station-
ed within her own territories, in and near
the fortresses hereafter named; but at
the end of three years, should the contri-
butions be paid, it may be made a subject
of consideration, whether these troops
shall not retire from France, and whether
the fortresses hereafter mentioned may
not be restored.

France retains Avignon, the Comte
Venaissin, & Montellier, The latter is
situated near Befort; it is a small duchy
formerly belonging to Wirtemberg. The
two former, situated in the south of France
before the revolution belonged to the
pope, and he yet insists on their restora-
tion.

The following sixteen fortresses are to
be garrisoned by the allies during five
years:—Valenciennes, Conde, Man-
beuge, Landrecy, Le Quesnoi, Cambray,
Givet and Charlemont, Mezieres, Sedan,
Thionville, Longwy, Bitche, Montmedy,
Rocroy, Avesnes, and the bridgehead of
Fort Louis.

The public may rest assured that the
above particulars comprehend the chief
conditions of the treaty.

It is not true that Calais and Dunkirk
are to be occupied by the English, or that
the works at Cherbourg are to be des-
troyed.

The payment of the contribution of 39
millions sterling is what, it is thought,
will most vex and distress the French.
The government is beginning, by all sorts
of examples and praises to pay their parts
of this impost.

October 16.

General Porlier.—The mail brought by the
Speedy Packet, has arrived at Falmouth from
Corunna, in two days and a half. The ac-
counts thus furnished of the total failure of the
expedition, correspond with those previously
received, and together with the particulars of
Porlier's fate are subjoined. Having been ar-
rested by the subalterns of his own army on his
march against Santiago, he was conveyed to
Corunna, where he was hung the 3d inst. with-
out trial. Above 100 officers were under ar-
rest, and the troops dispersed. Gen. Roman-
oski (first in command under Gen. Porlier)
and his aide de camp, escaped, and has come
over in the Speedy. They represent the country
to be in great confusion.

CORUNNA, Oct. 12.

General Porlier, left orders in his detach-
ment, that he should be put in a chest, locked
with a key, and that the latter should be given
to his wife, with a handkerchief steeped in
his last tears, and that, when circumstances
should permit, he should be placed in a pan-
theon, with the following inscription:

"Here repose the ashes of Don Juan, Diez
Porlier, General of the Spanish armies, who
was fortunate in what he undertook against the
enemies of his country, and died a victim of
civil dissensions."

"Feeling souls! respect the ashes of an
unfortunate."

Letter to his Wife.

October 3.

"My beloved wife!—The Almighty, who
disposes of man according to his will, has de-
signed to call me to himself, in order to give
me in eternal life, that tranquility and ease
which I have not enjoyed in this world."

"We are all subject to this necessary con-
dition of nature, and therefore, it is useless to
grieve when this hour approaches."

"On this account, I most tenderly beseech
you to receive this last blow of the ill fate
which has persecuted us, with the same tran-
quility and security as I retain while writing
this to you. Be not afflicted at the kind of
death they inflict upon me, since it can only
dishonor the wicked, but covers the good with
honour and glory."

"I repeat to you, that if I take with me any
consolation to the world of truth, it is that of
being persuaded, that obeying me at this mo-
ment, as you have always done hitherto, you
will be consoled and resigned to the will of
God, which

Kentucky Legislature.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, DEC. 7.

Mr. Bowman, obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the occupying claimant law. Mr. Hubbard Taylor moved a reference of that part of the governor's message relating to manufactures, and Mr. Bullock, the part relative to internal navigation, &c. to select committees; they were accordingly referred.

Mr. Ewing moved a resolution appointing a joint committee to examine the state of the bank of Kentucky. Blanks filled and resolutions adopted.

FRIDAY, DEC. 8.

Mr. Helm obtained leave to bring in a bill fixing the ratio, and apportioning the representation; and Mr. Owens, a bill concerning justices of the peace.

A letter was received from the keeper of the Penitentiary, enclosing a statement of that institution for the last 12 months, ending the 1st inst.

Articles manufactured the last year \$25,881 13

The amount of raw materials used on same, and keepers per cent, amount to 16,271 57

Leaving a profit in one year of \$9,609 56

The total worth of the institution is estimated at \$25,616 30. The keeper states that he has paid this year into the treasury of the state \$2000, and to the commissioners of the State House \$1732 20.

The senate was engaged the balance of the day on the Vacant land bill.

SATURDAY, DEC. 9.

Mr. Owens presented the bill concerning the change of venue in civil cases; and a bill respecting wills, mills and roads.

A volume of documents were received from the Governor, from the Governors of Massachusetts, and Connecticut, proposing amendments to the federal constitution, and their rejection, by the states of New-York, New-Jersey and Pennsylvania.

Mr. Welch obtained leave to bring in a bill to regulate the practice of certain attorneys at law in this state.

MONDAY, DEC. 11.

Mr. Owens obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the laws relative to fugitives from justice.

Mr. Wood presented a bill to extend the time of returning plats and certificates into the Register's office. Read and ordered a second reading.

Bills read a second time—A bill to amend the several acts authorizing the change of venue in civil cases—and a bill to amend the acts relative to wills, mills and roads.

Mr. Wood obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the law appropriating the Tellico lands.

TUESDAY, DEC. 12.

On the motion of Mr. Ewing, leave was given to bring in a bill to prevent the fraudulent practice of surveying and patenting lands off the ground of the original locations.

A bill extending the time of returning plats and certificates into the Register's office, and for surveying certain lands in this state, and a bill for the relief of old Joshua Cates, &c. were read the second time and ordered the 3d reading.

The bill to amend the laws authorizing the change of venue in civil cases, was read the third time and laid on the table—and the bill to amend the act appropriating vacant land, was taken up and committed to a select committee.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, DEC. 7.

Mr. Ray, moved a reference of that part of the Governor's letter relative to the revision of the militia law, to a select committee: it was accordingly referred. Leave was given to bring in the following bills:

On the motion of Mr. Kerly—1. A bill to amend the law concerning the Turnpike and Wilderness road. On the motion of Mr. Buckner—2. A bill prescribing the mode of changing the venue in criminal cases. On the motion of Mr. Mills—3. A bill further to regulate the general court: And, on the motion of Mr. Yates—4. A bill fixing the ratio, and apportioning the representation of this state for the next four years.

The following message from the Governor received by Mr. Secretary Hardin, read and referred to Messrs. McAfee, Owens, Chambers, Logan, Blackburn, Mills, Williams, Yantis and Daniel.

Gentlemen of the Senate, And of the House of Representatives Permit me at this early stage of your session, to call your attention to a subject of considerable interest to some of the citizens of Kentucky.

During the late war, many horses were lost and killed in the public service belonging to the militia of this state, which it is believed the United States are in justice bound to pay for; particularly on the campaign of 1815. The service of that year was of such a nature, and the requisition from the commanding general of the north-western army, so sudden and emergent, as to render it impossible to reinforce him from Kentucky, in time to effect the great objects of the campaign, but by means of mounted volunteers.—That course was resorted to, and was approved by the president of the United States. But, owing to the suddenness of the requisition; the great distance to travel to the scene of action; the extreme badness of the roads; the want of forage on a great part of the way out; and the horses having to be kept upon bare pasture for more than a month without grain, many of them became weak, and unable to return through the deep extensive swamps which lay on the route home; from these and other unavoidable causes, considerable losses of the horses took place. It may be recollected that it was an important crisis of the war. That in the early part of the campaign of 1813, government had assigned to the commanding general of the north-western army, seven thousand regular troops, to make a descent on Canada, and reduce Malden. But these troops were to be enlisted; and not one third of them ever joined him. Hence it became late, very late, before the militia were called for, and required the greatest possible dispatch both of them and the regiment commanded by col. R. M. Johnson, to arrive at the scene of action in due time;

as without this aid, the general was unable to advance against Malden, not even after the enemy's fleet had been defeated and captured on lake Erie.

It may also be considered that the tour was performed so speedily, as to render it the cheapest campaign ever attempted to the same extent. And that great part of the time the army foraged and subsisted upon the enemy, with but little expense to the United States.—And that the government has on other similar occasions paid for losses necessarily sustained to promote the prosecution of the war.

From these considerations, it cannot be doubted, that our claim for horses lost in the public service, will receive that attention, which it justly merits.

I therefore submit to you, gentlemen, the propriety of forwarding to congress, a resolution from the general assembly, expressive of your feelings in relation to a compensation for horses unavoidably lost on that campaign and during the war, by the mounted volunteers of Kentucky, as they are designated on the muster rolls.

ISAAC SHELBY.

FRIDAY, DEC. 8.

A petition from the citizens of Jefferson praying for an Independent Bank; and the petitions of the citizens of Henderson about head-right claims, and jurors, were received, read and referred.

The Auditor laid before the house the state of the public finances—by which it appears,

There remained in the treasury on the 10th of November last of revenue \$44,315

The balance due from sheriffs for the revenue of last year, collectable the present, after deducting probable defalcations, 100,070

\$144,316

And the Auditor calculates that there will be paid into the treasury by the 10th of next November from various sources as follows:

From old standing balances \$1500

Tax on non-residents lands, 10,000

Clerks, law process, deeds, &c. &c. &c. 6,000

States dividend on bank stock, 35,000

Registers fees of office 800

Secretary for seals of office 12

Revenue of 1815, which may probably be paid before Nov. 10, 1816, 7,000

Tax on bank stock 2,800

Penitentiary 2,000

\$65,112

The probable expenses of government for the current year, 209,498

\$1,277

Leaving a balance in the treasury on the 10th of Nov. 1816, of \$123,221

The state owes to the Bank on the loan obtained in 1814 to discharge the direct tax of that year 73 thousand dollars—which it will be seen they will shortly be able to discharge in full.

Leave was given to bring in a bill to amend the law concerning public roads, and a bill to amend the several acts concerning writs of Error; and the following bills reported,—a bill further to regulate the general court; a bill regulating appeals from justices of the peace. Mr. South moved for leave to bring in a bill to repeal in part an act passed February 8, 1816, prohibiting the importation of slaves. Leave refused. Yeas 30—Nays 42.

Mr. Dollenhede moved for leave to bring in a bill to take the sense of the people of this state as to the propriety of calling a convention: and the question being taken thereon, it was rejected.

The bill concerning actual settlers was under discussion, in committee of the whole; after discussion, it was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The resolution concerning the bank was taken up, and so amended as to require the committee to ascertain what the largest accommodation of any individual in Bank amounts to.

Mr. Rowan reported a bill to amend the law concerning ejectments.

Mr. F. Johnson moved a resolution, the object of which is the appointment of a committee to institute an enquiry into the situation of the Transylvania University. The same being concurred in, Messrs. Johnson, Payne, Marshall, Allan, True, Chambers, Mills, Bowman, and Todd, were appointed a committee for that purpose.

Mr. P. Thompson obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the law establishing the county of Daviess.

Mr. Hubbard reported the bill to alter the mode of summoning jurors—and Mr. Patton, a bill further to regulate the court of appeals.

This latter bill contemplates dividing the whole state into four appellate judicial districts, but does not fix the places of holding courts, nor do we believe the friends of the measures have yet settled upon the counties in which the courts are to sit. As soon as the bill assumes the shape in which it will probably pass, if at all, we shall lay it before our readers.]

Bills read a second time: A bill further to regulate the general court—a bill regulating appeals from the judgments of justices of the peace—a bill to amend the law concerning ejectments.

The bill to regulate the General court underwent discussion in committee of the whole.

The resolution from the senate appointing a joint committee to examine into the situation of the bank of Kentucky was taken up, and amended so as to direct the committee to report "specially the amount of capital and dividend of the mother bank and each of her branches, separately, particularly the amount of stock owned by the share."

THURSDAY, DEC. 12.

Mr. McAfee from the committee appointed for that purpose, reported a lengthy memorial to Congress on the subject of lost horses during the late war.

The following bills were reported from the several committees appointed to prepare and bring in the same.

By Mr. Breathitt—a bill further to regulate the payment of the debt due the commonwealth, for the sale of vacant lands. By Mr. Blackburn—a bill to amend the law authorizing the trial of the right of property, by jury. Which bills were severally received and read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time.

REPORTED LOSS OF THE U. S. BRIG L'EPERVIER.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 18.

Capt. Smith, of the brig Eliza-Barker, arrived from Turk's Island, on Thursday evening last, which place he left on the 1st instant, reports, that a few hours previous to his leaving Turk's Island, his agent came on board and informed him, that by the arrival of an English vessel, intelligence had just been received of the sinking of an American brig of war; which, if true, must have been L'Epervier. The circumstances related were, that the brig had fallen in with an English 74, from which she was boarded. After the boarding officer having enquired where L'Epervier was from, and being answered that she had been dispatched from the Mediterranean by Com. Decatur for the United States, he demanded Lieut. Shubrick's commission; which mandate was answered by the lieutenant, and pointing to the American flag, "that, sir, is the commission I bear."

The English officer returned to his commander and made his report; upon which he was remanded to the American vessel, with a similar demand. To this the former rejoinder was given; he went to his own ship, and informed his captain. In the mean time L'Epervier made sail; which the English commander perceiving, fired a gun at her: L'Epervier returned it: when the English vessel's four opened her broadside upon the brig and sunk her! Capt. Smith heard not whether any of her crew were saved, nor the time or latitude in which the atrocious transaction was perpetrated; but says the above report was commonly believed at Turk's Island.

We had formed our opinion that the L'Epervier perished in the severe gales of last August, but Capt. Smith's report is so circumstantial in some respects, that we are almost induced to give it credence. Still, we suppose, had it been founded on fact, the name of the seventy-four and the time of the horrid deed could no more escape the busy tongue of rumor than Lieutenant Shubrick's language. Should, however, the fiend-like malice of an English captain have consigned our countrymen, in the hour of peace, to a watery grave and sea-weed winding-sheet, America has no cause to blush at her children's deeds; for the sinking of L'Epervier is another proof to those which had previously taken place, that neither superior force nor the love of life can induce our seamen to submit to dishonor. Fame will inscribe their names on the page of immortality. "There, sir, is the commission I bear" will be the watch-word of generations yet to come; and rouse every free heart, and raise every hand now in our country to appease the manes of Shubrick and his companions.—*Ref.*

NEW-YORK, Nov. 28.

EVACUATION OF NEW-YORK IN 1783.

The anniversary (November 25) was celebrated with much animation by the inhabitants. The corporation and Tammany Society observed the occasion in a convivial mode—and many strangers of distinction honored with their company the dinner of the former or the supper of the latter, at their respective halls. Among the numerous and distinguished guests at the dinner, were the following: commodores Decatur, Perry and Evans; captains Angus, Warrington and Leonard, of the navy; generals Brown and Swift and suites, of the United States army; count Regnault, St. Jean D'Angely and his son; colonel Trumbull and Mr. Vanderlyn, the celebrated American artists who have lately returned from Europe. Joseph Bonaparte, we hear, was also invited; but declined the invitation in a manner the most polite, and for reasons deemed by him the most prudent—that being a stranger just arrived under particular circumstances he thought it would be improper to attend a political festival, &c. However, such squeamishness was unnecessary—the orderly and decent deportment of the French in the United States being proverbial.

Several distinguished members of congress, on their way to Washington, united in the celebration.

Cincinnati, Dec. 1.

KIDNAPPING AND MURDER.

The Post Master in this place has put into our hands a letter which he received by the last mail from Mr. Thomas Henderson at Georgetown, Ky. stating that two men had passed through that county with a negro woman offering her for sale; and during the night the woman made her situation known to the Landlady, that she and her husband moved to the state of Ohio, and settled on Mill creek where they had resided, and that on Sunday morning Oct. 29, three or four men came to their house and requested her husband to go with them and show them a piece of land; and after they had been gone a short time two of the men came riding back in haste and told her that her husband had fallen from his horse, and broken his arm, and that she must go to his assistance. Upon which she started and designed walking, but they made her

get a horse that was convenient. And that after riding a few hundred yards from the house, one of the men alighted, took a rope out of his pocket and tied her, telling her that she was his prisoner, and drew a dirk to prevent her making any noise, and in this way carried to hre Kentucky.

Mr. Henderson further states, that the men were examined separately before a Magistrate, and that their statements differed very materially.—But notwithstanding this they were suffered to carry off the woman.

From enquiries that have been made, we learn the following circumstance, which leads inevitably to the belief that the woman has been kidnapped and her husband murdered.

A family of free blacks, consisting of a man and his wife, by the name of Peter & Rebecca Peyton, have for a number of years resided in this town, the woman was brought to this place from Maryland it is believed; from this they went to Mill creek, and after residing there for a time they settled on Stone Lick fork, a branch of the east fork of the Little Miami, in Clinton county.

About the first of November their house was discovered to be vacant; a few days after, the body of Peter was found about a half a mile from the house with a ball shot through the head; a coroner's inquest was held over it and a verdict of murder, was pronounced. The woman Rebecca, has not been seen or heard of since.

Two men have been apprehended on suspicion and committed to jail, one of whom (tis said) has made a confession giving the particulars of the transaction, which corresponds so well with the narrative of this woman in the neighborhood of Georgetown, that we feel no doubt of her being the woman in question.

Those best acquainted with her, describe her to be rather fleshy, and of a pleasant countenance.

POPULATION OF THE

Four Quarters of the World.

From the French Court Almanac for 1814. The number of inhabitants on the earth have been estimated to be about 907,000,000 in the following statements, but the population of Africa and America is rather doubtful.

Europe	167,000,000	907,000,000
Asia	580,000,000	
Africa	80,000,000	
America	80,000,000	

China 200,000,000

Historians are not agreed on the exact population of China, this account we have from father Amiot. Other writers respectively give the population at 100—200—and some as high as 333,000,000, but it is better ascertained by an official statement in the Pekin Gazette, to be 35,000,000 of souls. China is divided into six provinces, it contains 156 cities of the first rank, 1312 of the second, and 2357 strong places.

France	44,000,000
Kingdom of Italy	6,680,000
Naples	6,000,000

Confederation of the Rhine.

Bavaria	5,650,000
Wurtemberg	1,803,400
Saxony and D. of Warsaw	5,600,000
Westphalia	2,065,000
Prince Primate	290,000
Baden	969,000
Berg and Cleves	930,000
Hesse	585,000
Wurtzburg	275,000
Nassau	200,000
Hohenzollern	45,000
Isenberg	18,000
Arenberg	13,000
Linschenstein	5,000
Saxe Weimer	116,000
Saxe Gotha	189,000
Saxe Cobourg	53,000
Saxe Meiningen	43,000
Saxe Hildburghausen	30,000
Anhalt Dessau	52,000
Anhalt Bernbourg	35,000
Anhalt Coethen	53,000
Schwartzbourg Sonderhausen	45,000
Schwartzbourg Rudelstadt	62,000
Waldeck	45,000
Lippe Detmold	70,000
Lippe Schaumbourg	23,000
La Maison de Rous	76,000
Mecklenburg Schwerin	393,000
Mecklenburg Strelitz	55,000

States belonging to the emperor of Austria, after the treaty of Vienna

British Islands	19,000,000
Portugal	12,000,000
Denmark	2,400,000
Spain	12,000,000
United States of America	8,000,000
Prussia	5,000,000
Russia	3,500,000
In its Polish acquisitions	400,000
Ancient Galicia	5,000,000
In Asia and America	2,000,000
Sweden	2,000,000
Switzerland	8,000,000
Turkey	8,000,000
In Europe	2,500,000
In Asia	2,500,000
Egypt	2,500,000
Syria	2,500,000
Dantzic	84,000

Stocking Hosier.

The subscriber has removed from the lower end of Main street, to a house on Main street, opposite the Baptist burying ground. He will continue to make and sell, Cotton Worsted and fine Yarn Soles and Stockings of any size ordered—800 cotton (slack twisted chain or good strong filling) doubled and slacked twisted, will be wove for persons who send it. His work shall be well done—orders executed punctually and moderate prices.

WM. C. GOFF.

December 15th, 1815. 524 (p 50 cts.)

To Rent,

That small but eligible situation, adjoining Lexington, just at the fork of the Limestone and Winchester roads. It contains a good dwelling house, two rooms below and three above; a convenient kitchen, smoke-house, stable, &c. with a fine well of water. The person renting, may have the use of fourteen or fifteen hogs, included in the rent—likewise, two good milk cows, for use; the cows to be returned at the expiration of the rent. The terms will be made easy and convenient.

MARY LONG.

December 15.

War Department.

SECTION OF BOUNTY LANDS.

Whereas, by documents exhibited at this Office in support of applications for Land Warrants, it appears that many persons disregard or misconstrue the information heretofore published, relative to the proceedings requisite in all cases where the Original Claimant does not personally apply at this department—it is therefore deemed expedient to elucidate the several points alluded to above by the following observations.

1. In regard to the power of attorney directed to be executed in the cases above mentioned, it is deemed of primary importance, that it be formally acknowledged before a magistrate and that his acknowledgment be subscribed by the person who thus delegates his authority to another, as well as confirmed by oath or affirmation, in presence of the said Magistrate, who then attests the execution of this formality.

2. Every Deposition or Affidavit, ought to be subscribed by the deponent or person making it, as well as confirmed by his oath or affirmation; and should then be attested in due form by the magistrate before whom it is made. It is particularly required that the individuals who depose to the identity of another, should subscribe their deposition to render the authentication valid.

3. A substitution of a power of attorney may be made authentic in very few words, and may be inscribed on the original power, if a sufficient space for the purpose be there found. If executed on a separate paper, it is to be attached to the original instrument in the usual manner, and secured by the Notarial Seal. In applications for Land Warrants the following simple form will be admitted, viz:

Know all men by these presents, that I, A. B. Attorney of C. D. by the annexed power duly constituted and appointed, do, by virtue of the power of substitution with which I am thereby expressly invested, make, constitute and appoint E. F. of — &c. my lawful substitute and attorney for the purpose therein mentioned; and do hereby authorize him to do and perform all acts and things necessary in and about the premises, as largely and amply as I might or could do if I were personally present.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal at—this—day of—A. D.— (Signed) A. B. [Seal.]

I, H. G. Notary Public, &c. do hereby declare and make known, that the above substitution was duly executed by the aforesaid A. B. before me, in testimony whereof, I have hereunto affixed my Official Seal & Signature, at—this—day of—A. D. 181—

N. B.—As there are many sections of the U. States, where a Notary Public does not commonly officiate—the aforesaid substitution shall be there legalized by the official attestation of the Clerk of the County Court.

4. In the information heretofore published relative to ascertaining a "legitimate heir at law" who may apply for military bounty land in right of a deceased soldier, the expression, "certificates from competent authority," this has been thought by some, not sufficiently explicit; to remove therefore, all doubt on this point in future, be it known that this insertion of the term "competent authority" arose from representations of long standing at this office, confirmative of the fact that in different States, component parts of the American Union, the legal mode of proving "heirship" for the purposes of inheriting real estate, is different from that practised in other states; it is obvious, therefore, that the meaning and intention of the Secretary of War in sanctioning the term "competent authority," is that the person so pretending to be "legitimate heir at law," should be required first to exhibit his proof of it to that tribunal, or civil officer, that is authorized by the constitution and laws of the state wherein he resides to take cognizance of the point in question, for local or other purposes. A duly authenticated certificate from that tribunal or public office, has ever been, and will continue to be deemed at this office, conclusive evidence in such a case. Thus, an official certificate declarative of the fact, that such an one is a "legitimate heir at law," of such an one, issued by a court of Record, an Ordinary, a Judge of Probate—according to the laws & usages of different states have ever been deemed equally admissible at this office.

It should be observed however, that in cases of posthumous claim to the military bounty land authorized by an act of Congress of the tenth of December, 1814, it is essential that the claimant should establish, not only that he is "a legitimate heir at law," but also the particular degree of consanguinity he bore to the deceased soldier in whose right he claims.

5. Although the rule will be adhered to, not to issue a land warrant to an Executor, nor to an Administrator, yet in all cases where "the legitimate heirs at law," are minors, a guardian constituted and appointed in conformity with the laws of the state where the said minors reside, may obtain a land warrant in trust for them, on his exhibiting at this office, official credentials proving his said quality.

52-3 November 29, 1815.

To all whom it may Concern.

TAKE NOTICE,

That I shall attend on the tract of land whereon the widow Claggett now lives, on the 4th day of January next, with the county surveyor and procession, in order to establish and fix corners; if there should be any missing, and continue from day to day, until it is finished—the said tract of land was patented in the name of William Hays. Given under my hand this 21st day of November, 1815.

AARON PRATHER, Ex'or. for Nimran Claggett, dec.

51-3*

One Dollar Reward.

Lost on the fourth instant, the first volume Pope's Works belonging to the Lexington Juvenile Library. GEORGE RALLS. December 16th. 51th

ALEXANDER PARKER & SON.

Have just received at their stand on Main Street, opposite the Court House in Lexington, a very GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, and Queensware, which they will sell on the most moderate terms for Cash.

Lexington, Nov. 9, 1815. 50-th.

Joseph H. & Littleberry Hawkins's

SCHEME

Kentucky Gazette.

LEXINGTON, MONDAY DECEMBER 18.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Kentucky Insurance Company, held on the 22d December 1853, the Auditors were requested to examine the accounts and vaults of said Institution, and report thereon.

In consequence thereof the Auditors examined into the state of the institution and have the pleasure of reporting that they have never known it in a more prosperous situation. That the specie in their vaults amounts to a much larger sum than the company ever before held, and that it has been greatly increased since the period the institution stopped the payment of specie.

The Auditors report the institution as able to pay specie the moment other Banks will do the same.

JOHN BRADFORD, } Auditors.
ROBT. HOLMES, }
JOHN D. CLIFFORD. }

The Minerva Press, and other papers in the state will please insert the above.

To the politeness of Mr. CLAY, we are indebted, for the reception of the President's Message.

WASHINGTON CITY, December 5.

This day, at 12 o'clock, the President of the United States transmitted to both Houses of Congress the following Message, by Mr. Todd, his Secretary:

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate and of the House of Representatives,

I have the satisfaction, on our present meeting, of being able to communicate to you the successful termination of the war which had been commenced against the United States by the Regency of Algiers. The squadron in advance, on that service, under Commodore Decatur, lost not a moment after its arrival in the Mediterranean in seeking the naval force of the enemy, then cruising in that sea; and succeeded in capturing two of his ships, one of them the principal ship, commanded by the Algerine Admiral. The high character of the American commander was brilliantly sustained on the occasion, which brought his own ship into close action with that of his adversary; as was the accustomed gallantry of all the officers and men actually engaged. Having prepared the way by this demonstration of American skill and prowess, he hastened to the port of Algiers, where peace was promptly yielded to his victorious force. In the terms stipulated, the rights and honor of the United States were particularly consulted, by a perpetual relinquishment on the part of the Regency of all pretensions to tribute from them. The impressions which have thus been made, strengthened as they will have been, by subsequent transactions with the Regencies of Tunis and Tripoli, by the appearance of the larger force, which followed under Commodore Bainbridge, the chief in command of the expedition, and by the judicious precautionary arrangements left by him in that quarter, afford a reasonable prospect of future security, for the valuable portion of our commerce, which passes within reach of the Barbary cruisers.

It is another source of satisfaction that the treaty of peace with Great Britain has been succeeded by a convention on the subject of commerce, concluded by the Plenipotentiaries of the two countries. In this result a disposition is manifested on the part of that nation, corresponding with the disposition of the United States, which, it may be hoped, will be improved into liberal arrangements on other subjects, on which the parties have mutual interests, or which might endanger their future harmony. Congress will decide on the expediency of promoting such a sequel, by giving effect to the measure of confining the American navigation to American seamen; a measure which, at the same time that it might have the further advantage of increasing the independence of our navigation, and the resources for our maritime defence.

In conformity with the articles of the Treaty of Ghent, relating to the Indians, as well as with a view to the tranquility of our Western and North Western frontiers, measures were taken to establish an immediate peace with the several tribes who had been engaged in hostilities against the United States. Such of them as were invited to Detroit acceded readily to a renewal of the former treaties of friendship. Of the other tribes who were invited to a station on the Mississippi, the greater number have also accepted the peace offered to them. The residue, consisting of the more distant Tribes or parts of tribes, remain to be brought over by further explanations, or by such other means as may be adapted to the disposition they may finally disclose.

The Indian Tribes within and bordering on our Southern frontier, whom a cruel war on their part, had compelled us to chastise into peace, have lately shown a readiness, which has called for preparatory measures for repressing it, and for protecting the commissioners engaged in carrying the terms of the peace into execution.

The execution of the Act for fixing the military peace establishment has been attended with difficulties, which even now can only be overcome by legislative aid. The selection of officers; the payment and discharge of the troops enlisted for the war; the payment of the retained troops, and their re-union from detached and distant stations; the collection and security of the public property, in the Quarter Master, Commissary, and Ordnance Departments; and the constant medical assistance required in hospitals and garrisons, rendered a complete execution of the act impracticable on the first of May, the period more immediately contemplated. As soon, however, as circumstances would permit, and as far as it has been practicable, consistently with the public interests, the reduction of the army has been accomplished: but the appropriations of its pay, and for other branches of the military service, having proved inadequate, the earliest attention to that subject will be necessary; and the expediency of continuing upon the peace establishment the staff officers, who have hitherto been provisionally retained, is also recommended to the consideration of Congress.

In the performance of the executive duty upon this occasion, there has not been wanting a just sensibility to the merits of the American army, during the late war: but the obvious policy and design in fixing an efficient military peace establishment, did not afford an opportunity to distinguish the aged and infirm, on account of their past services, nor the wounded and disabled, on account of their present sufferings. The extent of the reduction, indeed, unavoidably involved the exclusion of many meritorious officers of every rank from the service of their country; and so equal, as well as so numerous, were the claims to attention, that a decision by the standard of comparative merit could seldom be obtained. Judg-

ed, however, in candor, by a general standard of positive merit, the Army Register will, it is believed, do honor to the establishment; while the case of those officers, whose names are not included in it, devolves, with the strongest interest, upon the legislative authority, for such provision as shall be deemed the best calculated to give support and solace to the veteran and invalid; to display the beneficence, as well the justice of the government, and to inspire a martial zeal for the public service, upon every future emergency.

Although the embarrassments arising from the want of a uniform national currency, have not been diminished, since the adjournment of Congress, great satisfaction has been derived in contemplating the revival of the public credit, and the efficiency of the public resources. The receipts into the Treasury, from the various branches of the revenue, during the nine months ending on the 30th of September last, have been estimated at twelve millions and a half of dollars; the issues of Treasury Notes of every denomination, during the same period, amounted to the sum of fourteen millions of dollars; and there was, also, obtained upon loan, during the same period, a sum of nine millions of dollars: of which the sum of six millions of dollars was subscribed in cash, and the sum of three millions of dollars in Treasury Notes. With these means, added to the sum of one million and a half of dollars, being the balance of money in the Treasury on the first of January, there has been paid, between the first of January and the first of October, on account of the appropriations of the preceding and of the present year, (exclusively of the amount of the Treasury Notes subscribed to the loan, and the amount redeemed in the payment of duties and taxes) the aggregate sum of thirty-three millions and a half of dollars, leaving a balance then in the Treasury estimated at the sum of three millions of dollars. Independent, however, of the arrearages due for military services and supplies, it is presumed, that a sum of five millions of dollars, including the interest on the public debt payable on the first of January next, will be demanded at the Treasury to complete the expenditures of the present year, and for which the existing ways and means will sufficiently provide.

The national debt, as it was ascertained on the 1st of October last, amounted in the whole, to the sum of one hundred and twenty millions of dollars, consisting of the unredeemed balance of the debt, contracted before the late war, (thirty nine millions of dollars) the amount of the funded debt contracted in consequence of the war, (sixty four millions of dollars,) & the amount of the unfunded and floating debt (including the various issues of Treasury Notes) seventeen millions of dollars, which is in a gradual course of payment. There will, probably be some addition to the public debt, upon the liquidation of various claims which are depending; and a conciliatory disposition on the part of Congress may lead honorably and advantageously, to an equitable arrangement of the military expenses, incurred by the several states, without the previous sanction of authority of the government of the United States. But when it is considered that the new as well as the old portion of the debt has been contracted in the assertion of the national rights and independence; and when it is recollected that the public expenditures, not being exclusively bestowed upon subjects of a transient nature, will long be visible in the number and equipments of the American navy, in the military works for the defence of our harbours and our frontiers, and in the supplies of our arsenals and magazines; the amount will bear a gratifying comparison with the objects which have been attained as well as with the resources of the country.

The arrangement of the finances, with a view to the receipts and expenditures of a permanent peace establishment, will necessarily enter into the deliberations of Congress, during the present session. It is true that the improved condition of the public revenue, will not only afford the means of maintaining the faith of the government with its creditors in relation to the measures of successfully prosecuting the measures of the most liberal policy; but will, also, justify an immediate alleviation of the burdens imposed by the necessities of the war. It is, however, essential to every modification of the finances, that the benefits of a uniform national currency should be restored to the community. The absence of the precious metals will, it is believed, be a temporary evil; but, until they can be again rendered the general medium of exchange, it devolves on the wisdom of Congress, to provide a substitute which shall equally engage the confidence, and accommodate the wants, of the citizens throughout the union. If the operation of the state Bank, cannot produce this result, the probable operation of a National Bank will merit consideration; and, if neither of these expedients be deemed effectual, it may become necessary to ascertain the terms upon which the notes of the government, (no longer required as an instrument of credit) shall be issued, upon motives of general policy, as a common medium of circulation.

Notwithstanding the security for future repose which the United States ought to find in their love of peace, and their constant respect for the rights of other nations, the character of the times particularly inculcates the lesson, that, whether to prevent or repel danger, we ought not to be unprepared for it. This consideration will sufficiently recommend to Congress a liberal provision for the immediate extension and gradual completion of the works of defence, both fixed and floating, on our maritime frontier; and an adequate provision for guarding our inland frontier, against dangers to which certain portions of it may continue to be exposed.

As an improvement on our military establishment, it will deserve the consideration of Congress whether a corps of individuals might not be so organized and employed, as at once to aid in the support of meritorious individuals, excluded by age or infirmities from the existing establishment, and to preserve to the public the benefit of their stationary services, and of their exemplary discipline. I recommend also an enlargement of the military academy already established, and the establishment of others in other sections of the union. And I cannot press too much on the attention of Congress, such a classification and organization of the militia, as will most effectually render it the safeguard of a free state. If experience has been shown in the late splendid achievements of militia, the value of this resource for the public defence, it has shown also the importance of that skill in the use of arms, and that familiarity with the essential rules of discipline, which cannot be expected from the regulations now in force. With this subject is intimately connected, the necessity of accommodating the laws in every respect, to the great object of enabling the political authority of the union to employ promptly and effectually, the physical power of the union, in the cases designated by the constitution.

The signal services which have been rendered by our navy, and the capacities it has de-

veloped for the successful co-operation in the national defence, will give to that portion of the public force its full value in the eyes of Congress, at an epoch which calls for the constant vigilance of all governments. To preserve the ships now in a sound state; to complete those already contemplated; to provide amply the unperishable materials for prompt augmentations, and to improve the existing arrangements into more advantageous establishments, for the construction, the repairs, and the security of vessels of war, is dictated by the soundest policy.

In adjusting the duties on imports, to the object of revenue, the influence of the tariff on manufactures will necessarily present itself for consideration. However wise the theory may be, which leaves to the sagacity and interest of individuals the application of their industry and resources, there are in this, as in other cases, exceptions to the general rule. Besides the condition which the theory itself implies, of a reciprocal adoption by other nations, experience teaches that so many circumstances must occur in introducing and maturing manufacturing establishments, especially of the more complicated kinds, that a country may remain long without them, although sufficiently advanced, and in some respects even peculiarly fitted for carrying them on with success. Under circumstances giving a powerful impulse to manufacturing industry, it has made among us a progress, and exhibited an efficiency, which justify the belief, that with a protection not more than is due to the enterprising citizens whose interests are now at stake, it will become, at an early day, not only safe against occasional competitions from abroad, but a source of domestic wealth, and even of external commerce. In selecting the branches more especially entitled to the public patronage, a preference is obviously claimed by such as will relieve the United States from a dependence on foreign supplies, ever subject to casual failures, for articles necessary for the public defence, or connected with the primary wants of individuals. It will be an additional recommendation of particular manufactures, where the materials for them are extensively drawn from our agriculture, and consequently impart and ensure, to that great fund of national prosperity and independence, encouragement which cannot fail to be rewarded.

Among the means of advancing the public interest, the occasion is a proper one for recalling the attention of Congress to the great importance of establishing throughout our country the roads and canals which can be best executed, under the national authority. No object within the circle of political economy, so richly repay the expense bestowed on them; there are none, the utility of which is more universally ascertained and acknowledged; none that do more honor to the government, whose wise and enlarged patriotism duly appreciates them. Nor is there any country which presents a field, where nature invites more the art of man to complete her own work for his accommodation and benefit. These considerations are strengthened, moreover, by the political effect of these facilities for intercommunication, in bringing and binding more closely together the various parts of our extended confederacy. Whilst the states individually, with a laudable enterprise and emulation, avail themselves of their local advantages, by new roads, by navigable canals, and by improving the streams susceptible of navigation, the general government is the more urged to similar undertakings, requiring a national jurisdiction, and national means, by the prospect of thus systematically completing so inestimable a work. And it is a happy reflection, that any defect of constitutional authority, which may be encountered, can be supplied in a mode which the constitution itself has providently pointed out.

The present is a favorable season, also, for bringing again into view the establishment of a national seminary of learning within the District of Columbia, and with means drawn from the property therein subject to the authority of the general government. Such an institution claims the patronage of Congress, as a monument of their solicitude for the advancement of knowledge, without which, the blessings of liberty cannot be fully enjoyed, or long preserved; as a model instructive in the formation of other seminaries; as a nursery of enlightened preceptors; & as a central resort of youth & genius from every part of their country, diffusing on their return examples of those national feelings, those liberal sentiments, and those congenial manners, which contribute cement to our union and strength to the great political fabric, of which that is the foundation.

In closing this communication, I ought not to repress a sensibility, in which you will unite, to the happy lot of our country, and to the goodness of a superintending Providence to which we are indebted for it. Whilst other portions of mankind are laboring under the distresses of war, or struggling with adversity in other forms, the United States are in the tranquil enjoyment of prosperous and honorable peace. In reviewing the scenes through which it has been attained, we can rejoice in the proof given, that our political institutions, founded in human rights, and framed for their preservation, are equal to the severest trials of war, as well as adapted to the ordinary periods of repose. As fruits of this experience, and of the reputation acquired by the American arms, on the land and on the water, the nation finds itself possessed of a growing respect abroad, and of a just confidence in itself, which are among the best pledges for its peaceful career. Un-

der other aspects of our country, the strongest features of its flourishing condition are seen, in a population rapidly increasing on a territory as productive as it is extensive; in a general industry, and fertile ingenuity, which find their ample rewards; and in an affluent revenue, which admits a reduction of the public burthens, without withdrawing the means of sustaining the public credit, of gradually discharging the public debt, of providing for the necessary defensive and precautionary establishments, and of patronizing, in every authorized mode undertakings conducive to the aggregate wealth and individual comfort of our citizens.

It remains for the guardians of the public welfare, to persevere in that justice and good will towards other nations, which invite a return of these sentiments towards the United States; to cherish institutions which guarantee their safety and their liberties, civil and religious; and to combine with a liberal system of foreign commerce, an improvement of the natural advantages, and a protection and extension of the independent resources of our highly favored and happy country.

In all measures having such objects, my faithful co-operation will be afforded.
JAMES MADISON.
Washington, Dec. 5, 1815.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, DEC. 4.

The House proceeded to ballot for a Speaker; and the Tellers, having examined the ballots, reported, that the whole number of votes given was 123; that there were

For Henry Clay	87
Hugh Nelson	13
T. Pitkin	9
N. Macon	7
Joseph Lewis	2
T. Pickering	1
Blanks	3

HENRY CLAY was therefore duly elected, and conducted to the chair, from which he addressed the House as distinctly as the effects of a late serious indisposition would permit; returning his acknowledgments for the honor conferred on him, paying a high tribute to the merits of his predecessor in the chair; pledging the exercise of his best abilities in discharging the duties imposed on him, and throwing himself on the indulgence of the House for occasional errors of judgment, &c. particularly in his present ill health.

The delegates from the territories, Mr. Latimore, Mr. Jennings, and Mr. Stephenson, were then also qualified.

The House proceeded to elect a Clerk; when it appeared that of 123 votes, THOMAS DONNELLY, Esq. had 114, and was therefore duly elected.

MATRA, Aug. 22

The statement in our private communications respecting the unpleasant results of the war against Nepal, are confirmed by the following extract of a letter from Maderia, March 12, 1815:—

"The despatches by the last and present fleets are perhaps of a more alarming character than any that have been received in Leadenhall street for the last twenty years. In Bengal our armies have not only been repeatedly defeated, but obliged to act on the defensive; and the moral effects of this reverse have been to remove from the minds of the natives. The war against the brave and hardy highlanders of Nepal, have been undoubtedly commenced under an ignorance of their character and resources, and it has in consequence been conducted with inadequate means. The times are miserably changed, when (as is the fact at this moment,) our troops are forming entrenched camps, within the company's ancient possessions—indeed I fear to repeat the alarming reports which the post of each day brings us. On this side of India, we are on the eve of Mahretta war, the certain consequence of a failure in Nepal. Sir T. Hislop has taken the field, and is organizing an army of 30,000 men!—The expense is enormous. The government paper is at a heavy discount. This is an unfavorable view of our situation, but unfortunately it is too true a one."

Letters from France state, that the emigration is greater from that country than ever was known. Every vessel that quits a French port for America, is loaded with artisans, manufacturers and peo-ple of property. The silk-weavers, quitting their native country, are more numerous than any other description of people.—Aurora.



The Members of Davies Lodge No. 22, are requested to be punctual in their attendance at their Lodge Room, this evening, precisely at 6 o'clock, for the purpose of Lecture.

Transient Brethren are invited to attend.
By order of the W. M.
F. BRADFORD, Jr. Sec.
December 18, 1815.

The Companions of the H. Royal Arch Chapter, are requested to be punctual in their attendance at their Chapter, on Wednesday evening next, at 6 o'clock, P. M. on business of importance.

By order of the M. E. H. P.
F. BRADFORD, Jr. Recorder.
December 16.

The Members of Lexington Lodge No. 1, are requested to be punctual in their attendance at their Hall, at 9 o'clock, A. M. on the 27th inst. being the Anniversary of St. John the Evangelist.

Transient Brethren are invited to attend the celebration.

NATHL. S. PORTER,
Sec. Lexington Lodge No. 1.
December 13.

Lexington Library.

A General Meeting of the Share-holders will be held at the Library Room, at 4 o'clock P. M. on Saturday January 6th, for the purpose of electing officers for the year 1816—and for doing such other business, as may then come before them.
THOS. M. PRENTISS,
December 18. Librarian.

NOTICE.

An election of eleven Trustees, for the Town of Lexington for the year 1816, will be held at the Court house in said town on the first Saturday in January next, it being the sixth day of the month, to commence at 10 o'clock. By order of the board of Trustees of the Town of Lexington.

ROBERT S. TODD, Clk.

December 7, 1815. 51-3t

Tammany Society.

A special meeting of the Sons of Tammany, or Brethren of the Columbian Order, will be held at the Council Fire of their Great Wigwam, on Wednesday, the 20th inst. precisely at the going down of the sun. By order of the Society,

JAMES W. PALMER, Sec.

Month of Games 18th, 2
Year of Discovery 324 }

For Sale,

Any Quantity of SALT,

Of a superior quality, at our Lick, three and a half miles south east of Mount Sterling.
WM. ELIAS & BROTHERS.
Spencer Lick, December 14, 1815. 51

James Garrison,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

Apothecary and Druggist,

MAIN STREET, LEXINGTON,

RESPECTFULLY informs merchants and physicians and all dealers in his line, that he has, and will constantly keep, a large and extensive supply of

Fresh Drugs and Medicines;

Also, a large supply of

PAINTS AND DYE STUFFS,

Which he will sell for cash at the New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore prices, with the addition of Carriage expenses excepted, or on the usual credit, viz.

Aloes Sact	Gum Tragacanth
Antimony	Myrrh
Aniseed	Guaiac
Borax refined	Copal
Brimstone	Shal Lac
Burgundy Pitch	Pow'd. Peruvian Bark
Cantlaries	Rheubarb
Cochineal	Jalap
Cream Tartar	Ipecacuanha, &c.
Cloves	Sal Ammoniac
Cinnamon	Fol Senna
Mace	Manna Flake
Nutmegs	Camomile Flowers
12 dozen Castor Oil	Orange Peel
Gum Camphor	Gentian Root, &c.
Arabic	

PATENT MEDICINES,

By the gross or dozen.

Anderson's Pills	Harlem Oil
Lee's N. L. B. Pills	Ess. Peppermint
Hooper's Pills	Godfrey's Cordial
Batemans Drops	Durable Ink
British Oil	Steer's Opodeldoc
Turlington's Balsom	Worm Tea
Itch Ointment	Wormseed Oil

DYE STUFFS,

Annatto	Aquafortis by the car-
Allum	boy or pound
Red Wood	Oil of Vitriol by the
Log Wood	carboy or pound
Fustic	Madder, &c.
Aquafortis	

PAINTS, &c.

Spanish Brown	Red Lead
Whiteing	Prussian Blue, No. 1
White Lead	do do 2
Drop Lake	Rose Pink
Chromic Yellow	Pat. Green
Dutch Pink	Copal Varnish, by the
Pat. Yellow	gallon
Linseed Oil	Turpentine Varnish,
Spts. Turpentine	do.

Also, 12 dozen Sweet Oil, suitable for machinery, which will be sold low—with a general assortment of Perfumes.
Lexington, Dec. 15th, 1815. 51-12m.

Commission Business,

IN LEXINGTON, KEN.

Cornelius Coyle & Wm. Robinson,

HAVING ESTABLISHED A

COMMISSION HOUSE

IN THIS TOWN,

Respectfully solicits the patronage of such commercial gentlemen and others, whose business may require agency in this section of the country. They are determined not to connect any business of their own with the establishment. It will be a commission house exclusively, and being such, there cannot be at any time collisions between their own concerns and those of others. They will purchase cargoes for exportation, of the production of this country, viz. Tobacco, Flour, Whisky, Ginseng, White, Red Lead, Salt-Petre, Gun-Powder, Hemp, Cordage, Yarns, Cotton Bagging, &c.—and every attention paid to consignments and to the collection of debts. The business to be conducted under the firm of

Wm. ROBINSON & Co.

Next door to John D. Clifford's Store

REFERENCES.

William Leavy,	Merchants, Lex.
George Trotter,	
Alexander Parker,	Merchants, Balti-
W. Essex & Son,	
Tandy & Allen,	more.
E. Finley & Son,	
Noah Ridgely,	Merchants, Philadel-
Thomas Scott,	
Robert Miller,	phia.
Eastburn, Kirk, & Co.	
Isaac Riley,	Booksellers, New-
George Poyzer,	
	York.
	Com. Mer. Nashville.

180,000 DOLLARS!

MAY BE GAINED,
By the purchase of a single ticket in the
Grand Masonic Hall Lottery,

NOW DRAWING

IN THE CITY OF BALTIMORE;

Not two Blanks to a Prize.

THE WHEEL STILL CONTAINS

1 Prize of - - - - \$40,000

1 ditto of - - - - 20,000

5 ditto of - - - - 10,000

6 ditto of - - - - 5,000

With an unusual number of \$1000's, 500's, &c. Agreeably to the scheme of this lottery, a stationary premium of either 500, 1000, 5000 or 10,000 dollars will be awarded each drawing, until the 40th day, when the first drawn number will then be entitled to the Grand Stationary Capital Prize of

Forty Thousand Dollars

Present price of tickets, 15 dollars, warranted undrawn up to the 8th day's drawing inclusive.

WM ROBINSON, & Co.

Next door to John D. Clifford's Store,

December 15th, 1815. 51

Eastern Bills of Exchange,

May be had on Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, at 60 days sight, by application to
J. P. SCHATZEL, & Co.
October 13, 1815.—42t



From the N. H. Gazette.

ST. HELEN'S ISLE.

Sweet Isle of the ocean, bright gem of the wave,
Receive in thy bosom, with transporting smile,
The Hero, the Patriot, the first of the brave,
Whose fate has pursued him to St. Helen's Isle.

'Tis Freedom's own darling appointed by Heaven,
The conqueror of Tyrants, the scourge of the vile;
'Tis he, whom the Robbers of Europe have driven
To rest in the shadow of St. Helen's Isle.

The bright Sun of science, no longer unfolds
His radiant splendor, on Gallia's rich soil,
The clime of warm Africa in rapturous holds,
His lustre, new bursting, on St. Helen's Isle.

'Tis he, who when sceptres and crowns round him lay,
Bequeathed to his vassals, their thrones with a smile,
'Tis he, who most generous gave Kingdoms away,
Who is sent by those Kingdoms to St. Helen's Isle.

Alas, mighty warrior, who taught thee to trust
In the faith of a monster debauched mean and vile?
His treachery and envy and council accused,
Have made thee an exile in St. Helen's Isle.

Shall the green laurel wither, which grac'd thy firm brow?
Shall the bold Eagle droop, as depriv'd of thy smile?
No; the bird of Jove towers, and the laurel shall grow,
On Diana's green summit, in St. Helen's Isle.

'Tis oceans divide thee and Gallia's gemmed throne,
Thy river, as the meed of thy valor and toil;
Thy base persecutors shall tremble and groan,
When they think of the Hero in St. Helen's Isle.

But most shall the Regent of Albion's proud realm,
When quelling the blood of Madame's rich soil,
Reflect (in reflection) 'ere seated at the helm,
On the Chieftain thus banished to St. Helen's Isle.

The annals of time shall enable thy name,
Till nature expires on her own funeral pile;
And the shades of best heroes shall blaze on the flame,
Of him, who immortalized St. Helen's Isle.

But Hope, like the day star, gleams o'er the green waves,
And liberty beckons her son, with a smile;
'Tis country, leave Hero, thy country to save,
Bid adieu to the bosom of St. Helen's Isle.

The royal banditti of Europe grow pale,
And England, base England, is seen to recoil,
While Gallia exclaims "NAPOLÉON, all hail!
Thrice welcome, OUR SAVIOUR, from St. Helen's Isle."

ERIN.

BONAPARTE CHALLENGED.

"Friday, July 21.—Capt. Maitland, at supper, related an anecdote which I understood he heard from him. During the siege of Acre, Sir Sidney Smith issued proclamations, in order to seduce his soldiers from their allegiance; in answer to which, Bonaparte issued counter ones, stating Sir S. Smith to be a madman. In consequence of this, a challenge ensued; to which Napoleon replied: "When the duke of Marlborough arrives, I will meet him in your stead."

Botany Bay.—Some years ago, one of the convicts in Botany Bay wrote a farce, which was acted with great applause at the theatre in Port Jackson. The noted Barrington furnished the prologue, which he ended with these lines:—
"True patriots we: for be it understood,
We left our country—for our country's good"

Dreadful Vengeance.

A clergyman, in the time of Cromwell, being deprived of his living for non-conformity, said to his friends, "that if he was deprived it should cost a hundred men their lives." This strange speech being noised abroad, he was summoned before a magistrate, and thus explained his intention: "Should I lose my benefice," said he, "I am resolved to practice physic, and then I may, if I get patients, kill a hundred men."

WHEAT.

60,000 bushels of Wheat
WANTED AT THE
ALLUVION MILLS.

THESE mills are situated in the centre of the town of Lexington, on Water-street, immediately below Cross street, and are now in complete order for grinding—where

FRESH FLOUR

OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY,
SHIP-STUFF & BRAN,
may be had, and where the highest prices in Cash or Merchandise, will be constantly given for good, clean, merchantable Wheat.
BRADFORD & BOWLES.
Nov. 19, 1815.

ENGRAVING.

Copper Plates, Seals, Brands, Steel Dies, &c. will be neatly executed by the subscriber on application at James Garrison's Drug Store, next door to James Weir's, Main street, Lexington, Ky.
JOHN C. NUTTMAN.
December 4.

E. B. PEARSON & Co.

HAVE Just received and now opening for sale at their store, three doors above the Kentucky Insurance Office, and next door below J. P. Schatzell, & Co. a general assortment of

Merchandise,

of the latest importations, which they will sell at reduced prices.
Lexington, 1st December, 1815.

Doctor Joseph Boywell

HAS removed to the large Brick House recently occupied by Mr. James Prentiss, near his factory of Morrison, Boswells and Sutton. He will continue to practice Medicine & Surgery in Lexington and its vicinity.
September 23d, 1815.

CASH

WILL BE GIVEN FOR
150 Hhds of Tobacco,
To be delivered early in the season.
October 9, 1815. LEWIS SANDERS. 41-tf

For Sale,

2000 gallons prime old WHISKEY—Inquire of
DOWNING & GRANT.
October 7. 41-tf

NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers are receiving and opening
a large and extensive assortment of
MERCHANDISE,
which they offer for sale at a small advance,
either by wholesale or retail.
Tilford, Scott & Trotter.
Lexington, Aug. 23. 36.

Coach and Harness Making.

ASHTON BEACH & NEILL,
CARRY on the above business on Main-Cross street, and flatter themselves from their experience in the first shops in New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, to be able to finish their work in a style not inferior to any here—before finished in the western country. Orders respectfully solicited.
Lexington, December 6, 1813. 42-4t

Just Received

Best Madeira Wine and French Brandy.
The subscriber has also,
Port Wine, Rum, &c. &c.
Almost every article in the Grocery line kept here.
Also—a pretty good assortment of DRY GOODS:
A quantity of TAR & LAMP-BLACK.
Also, PEACH BRANDY and excellent CHERRY BOUNCE, by the gallon or barrel.
Also, an excellent GILDED HORSE—he is large, black, and quick for a day's ride.
Also, an excellent SADDLE HORSE—he is well qualified for a long journey.
J. BURROWS.
Mulberry-street, April 3. 40-tf

WAGONS.

A few WAGONS wanted immediately to go to the South, apply to
J. P. SCHATZELL, & Co.
Sept. 9th, 1815—57-tf

New Fashionable Goods.

E. Warfield is now receiving from Philadelphia & Baltimore, a large assortment of Merchandise, which he is determined to sell on the most reasonable terms by the piece or retail for Cash. Having bought his goods principally with Cash, he will be enabled to sell them on very advantageous terms to the buyer.
A few Tons of Hemp wanted, for which he will give the best price in Cash.
Lexington September 4th, 1815.
P. S. Those that are in arrears to him for goods or Medical services, are requested to call and liquidate their accounts, as farther indulgence cannot be given.

Parker & Graves

Have just received from New York, Baltimore and Philadelphia, and are now opening at their store, opposite the Market House, Main Street, Lexington, an elegant and fashionable assortment of

MERCHANDISE,

Consisting of
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard, Queen's, Glass & China Wares;
which, having been laid in for cash only, they will be enabled to sell as low as any in the Western country.
September 7, 1815—57

Hatters look at this!

The subscriber offers for sale a new invented patent machine for cutting fur, which may be seen for a few days at Mr. Clark's tavern, adjoining the goal. I shall not attempt to describe the merits of this machine, for it will show for itself. It is said by competent judges that it will do the work of six men. Come and see, and judge for yourselves.
J. LAMSON.
May 13. 20

FOR SALE,

A STOUT ACTIVE YELLOW MAN, an excellent workman on a farm, and understands shoe-making. For terms, apply to
JOHN COLEMAN,
Brewer, Lexington.
September 9, 1815.—57-tf

STOP THE RUNAWAY!

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, living on Cane Run, 5 miles from Lexington, on Monday evening last, a Negro Man named YORK. He is about 5 feet 8 inches high, of yellow complexion, one tooth out before; he is about 22 years of age, and has a great disposition to be a runner. I will give Ten Dollars to any person taking him out of the state, and lodging him in any jail where I can get him again, or Five Dollars if taken in the state.
JAMES DEVERS.
October 10, 1815. 42-tf

Paint, Oil, and Varnish Store.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has opened a Paint, Oil, and Varnish Store, on the Main Street, (below Main-Cross Street), adjoining Messrs. McKimsey's cabinet makers' where they may be supplied with Boiled and Raw Oil, Lamp-glass, Spirits of Turpentine, and Paints of every description, among which are Red and White Leads, Litharge, Vermilion, Prussian Blue, Verdigrise, Terre-de-seine, Black and Lead color Paints, Venetian red, Spanish Brown, Spruce Yellow, Patent White, Dry Red and yellow Ochre, Whiting, Chalk, Rotten Stone, Black Lead for Stove Blacking, Patent Green Wash, Paint Brushes, Candles, Hair Pencils, Window Glass, and Glass cut to any size or shape. Putty by wholesale or retail (put up in Bladders,) Copal, Japan and Rosin, Varnish of small or large quantity, Rosin, Glue, &c.
ALSO JUST RECEIVED,
A few fresh Lisbon Lemons and Zante Currants.
JOHN STICKNEY.
December 1st, 1815. 40-4t

N. B. A light Carriage with Plated Harness and pair of Horses for sale at \$350, if applied for soon as above.

For Sale,

EIGHT BARRELS GENUINE
Flax-Seed Oil,
SUPERIOR to any in the state, at One Dollar Twelve & a-half Cents per Gallon, at my Oil-Mill opposite the County Lot.
W. H. TEGARDEN.
Sept. 25, 1815. 39-

Plastering & Stocowork.

ROBERT H. ARMSTRONG

[From Charleston, South-Carolina]
BECS leave to inform the citizens of Lexington and the adjacent country, that he has commenced the above business in all its various branches—such as Stocowork, plain Plastering; Cornices, plain or ornamented; centre pieces, plain or ornamented; colouring walls in various water colours; cleaning ornaments and white washing in the neatest manner, without soiling or staining the paper—all or any of which, he will execute in the most expeditious and superior style, and on the most reasonable terms. Those who wish to employ him, will please to call at Mr. William Clark's Hotel, at the corner of Mulberry and Short-street.
ROBT. H. ARMSTRONG.
March 14, 1815. 11-tf

The Partnership of I. & E. Woodruff is this day dissolved by mutual consent, all persons having unsettled accounts with the late firm, are requested to call and settle them without delay, as the Subscribers are anxious to have their accounts all settled up to this date.
I. & E. WOODRUFF.
Lexington, July 9. 28-tf

Brass Foundry.

The subscriber informs his friends and the Public in general that he continues to carry on the Brass Foundry business in all its various Branches, at the old stand formerly occupied by I. & E. Woodruff, on Main Street, and will always keep on hand an assortment of Andirons, Shovel and Tongs, Door Knockers, Candlesticks, &c. finished in the neatest manner; he will likewise cast Bells, and work for Machinery on the shortest notice; he has also a Cupelo for casting Iron, all orders in that line will be punctually attended to. Grateful for past favors he hopes to merit a continuance of the same
EZRA WOODRUFF.
Lexington, July 9th, 1815. 28-tf

Removal.

I have removed from Water street to Limestone street, nearly opposite the jail, and continue to pay attention to the scouring and dyeing of men's clothes, ladies silk dresses, of any colour will also be paid attention to, and be made to look new. Gold and silver lace elegantly, and the blue dyeing carried on as usual. I wish to sell a Horse, Chair and Harness—the Horse is remarkably gentle and true.
HUGH CRAWFORD.
June 12th 24

Wool Carding.

THOMAS ROYLE & SONS wish to inform their friends and the public in general, that their machines are in complete operation at their factory, on the Frankfort road, one mile from Lexington, at six pence per pound for common wool—and having the advantage of both water and horses, will enable them to accommodate their friends on the shortest notice and in the best manner. For sale at their factory, a quantity of Woolen Cloths, Linseys and Wool Rolls. Lexington, June 12th, 1815.—24t

Wool Carding.

Merino and Common Wool Carding in a Superior Style and on the usual terms at Sanders, 2 1/2 Miles from Lexington, by
LEWIS SANDERS.
Lexington, May 28, 1815.

WHEAT.

The subscribers are now giving Three shillings and nine pence for wheat and expect to continue to give that sum for few weeks only.
JOHN H. MORTON, & Co.
Steam Mill Lexington.
September 1, 1815. 36

I. W. Anderson

INFORMS his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced TRUNK MAKER and BRIDLE CUTTER, in the town of Lexington, on Main-street, opposite to Messrs. Owens & Cyle's Merchant Tailor's Shop, where he will keep a constant supply of Travelling and Packing Trunks, Ladies work Boxes, hand Boxes, wooden Trunks covered and lined with paper which will suit for standing in the house equal to hair or leather; an assortment of plated Bridles and Martingales, common Bridles, saddlery bags, Portmanteaus, plated Bridle Bits, and Stirrup Irons, Martingale hooks and buckles, men's and women's Shoes, leather for Saddlers and Shoemakers cut to suit the purchaser; Wagon whips and Bridles. Also a constant supply of Soap and Candles, Segars, Pottery ware &c. which will be sold low for cash only.

I. W. Anderson having been regularly bred to the above business in the city of Philadelphia, and removed from there to the city of Detroit, where he had the misfortune to displease Johnny Bull, and taken by the tender-hearted Proctor, robbed of all he possessed, sent into Canada, and there kept thirteen months, nine of which he was confined in a loathsome prison, part of the time handcuffed without fire or clothing, where he suffered more than death. But it has pleased kind Providence to return him to the bosom of his country and friends; where his steady attention to business, and the quality of his work, he hopes, to merit the patronage of a generous public.

A Journeyman Saddler wanted by the above.
July 24, 1815. 31

Allen & Grant,

Commission Merchants, Pittsburgh.
Inform their friends in the Western Country, that they have removed to the Ware-house lately occupied by G. & C. Anshutz. From the superior convenience of their Ware-house, and its proximity to the river, the Merchants of Kentucky will find it to their advantage to consign to them.
Pittsburgh, May 6.

PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED.

The Copartnership of HERAN & MAXWELL is this day dissolved by mutual consent; all persons having claims against the late firm are requested to present them on or before the 10th of September next; and all those indebted are requested to call and settle their accounts immediately.
JAMES MAXWELL.
JAMES HERAN.

The business will still be carried on at the old stand by the subscriber, who solicits the patronage of his former customers.
JAMES MAXWELL
Lexington, 30th August, 1815. 36

WANTED

A NEGRO WOMAN,
ACCUSTOMED to nursing—for whom high wages will be given, possibly monthly or yearly.—None but such as are well recommended will be taken.—Inquire at the office of the Kentucky Gazette.
Oct. 7, 1815. 41-tf

Constables' Blanks

For sale this Office.

Hogs Bristles.

CASH will be given for clean, comb'd HOG BRISTLES, at the Lexington Brush Manufactory, two doors below the Post-Office.

JOHN LOCKWOOD.
Lexington, Dec. 9, 1815. 50-tf

Wanted to Rent,

A SMALL FARM within a few miles of Lexington, with a house sufficient for a small family—possession would be required about Christmas. Apply to
JOSEPH TOWLER.
Lexington, December 1. 49

STOP THIEF!

Stolen from the subscriber at St. Louis, on Friday the 26th inst. a BAY MARE about 15 hands high—branded H. on the left side of the face, and on the left shoulder—the mane lies to the right side—six or seven years old—her gait for traveling pace—carries her head low—her tail rather high—hair of the tail cut square off—a few white hairs in the tail—never been shod—has had a hurt on the withers—and two other places by the saddle—Also, a saddle and bridle, part worn—said mare &c. was stolen by John Fouts—a tall man, dark hair, one hand lame—has probably gone to Nashville and Kentucky. The public are requested in aid justice to detect the thief and lodge him in some jail, and to stop the property if possible—and they will be rewarded for their trouble by
HYACINTH GAYOU.
St. Louis, Oct. 30, 1815.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO FARMERS.

THE subscribers are desirous of extending their flocks of sheep to a greater number than can be kept on their own farms—and propose to put out a part of their flocks on shares, on the following highly advantageous terms, viz: to furnish one full blooded Merino Buck of the best quality, and a number of Common Ewes—not less than 50, nor more than 100 in a flock. The wool of said flock and their increase, must be equally divided annually—as also the weathers that may come of said flock, if perferred by either party: the remainder of the increase, together with the original stock, to be retained five years; at the expiration of which term, all the remaining original stock must be returned to the subscribers. Also, so many of the lowest grade of increase, as will make good the number of the original stock. The residue of said flock to be equally divided between the parties. By the foregoing, it may be seen, that the keeper of the sheep will be amply compensated for the expenses of said flock by the annual supply of wool—and that the increase of the flock cannot fail to produce him a very large profit. Although the price of wool at present is unsettled, yet there can be no doubt but a regular demand must soon be experienced, not only for our own manufacturers, but for the European markets, and at such prices as will greatly encourage the increase of flocks in this country. The subscribers have incurred considerable trouble and expense in obtaining information from Europe on the subject of Merino sheep, and the state of the markets for wool; and from actual experiments made by breeders of Merino sheep in Europe and America, there is found abundant proof of the great advantage of crossing that breed with the coarser woolled sheep in all countries. Referring to actual sales made in London for twenty years last past, and for a few years last past in America, it may be found, that the comparative value of various descriptions of wool, corresponding with the qualities of the various grades of Merino wool of this country, are nearly as follows, viz: estimating full blooded Merino wool at any given price—one lb. of full blooded Merino wool may be estimated at the value of one and a half pounds of three quarter blood—two pounds of half blood—three pounds of one quarter blood, and four pounds of common wool shewing that Merino wool is four times as valuable as common wool, and that the intermediate grades are nearly in the same proportion valuable. No considerable sales of American wool having been made this year in any part of the United States, it cannot at present be ascertained at what prices sales will be effected, or what is the value of wool. So soon as the value can be ascertained, the subscribers will purchase Merino wool, and mixed qualities from flocks of sheep that have originated or have been crossed with their Merino stock, and pay therefor as high prices as are paid for the same quality of wool in any part of America. It has been ascertained by many breeders of sheep, as also by the subscribers, that Merino sheep are more easily kept, and better suited to our climate than the common sheep of our country—also, produce much larger, as well as finer fleeces, and are equally good for mutton; therefore, there can remain no doubt of the ultimate advantage of breeding from the Merino stock. The objections heretofore made to breeding from this stock, on account of the great expense of purchasing need no longer exist, as by the foregoing proposition, every farmer can avail himself of the advantages offered of procuring the best breed of sheep in America, without any advance of money, and on terms that cannot fail to produce him ample profit for his expenditures, and do much good for the country.—PROPOSALS will be received until 5000 sheep are disposed of as above.

The subscribers will also farm or let on shares, a few of their best Merino Bucks for the season, for a part of their lambs, and upon terms more favorable to the breeder of sheep than last year. They will also sell a few Merino Bucks for wool, if application is made before the season is past for putting out the same. That no question may arise in regard to the quality of their sheep, the subscribers will warrant their Merino stock is not inferior to any, and that it is superior to most flocks in America. The subscribers are happy to state, for the information of those interested in breeding Merino sheep, from their own experience and observation, that the Merino sheep of America, and particularly in this section of the country, are far superior in size, quality and quantity of wool to those of Spain—and that the sheep immediately produced from those imported, are larger and more healthy, and in every respect more valuable than the stock from which they sprang. Persons living at a distance, and unknown to the subscribers, must accompany their applications for sheep with a reference for a knowledge of their character and responsibility.
JAMES PRENTISS.
THOMAS G. PRENTISS.
Lexington, August 10th, 1815.—34-tf

Last Notice.

THOSE persons that are indebted to the subscribers by note or account, are requested to discharge the same on or before the 15th November. All notes or accounts remaining unpaid after that date, will be immediately put into the hands of officers for collection, without any discrimination of persons.
THEFORD, SCOTT & TROTTER.
October 3d, 1815. 41-

David Todd

HAS recommended the practice of Law, and will attend to punctually to business, in the Circuit and County Courts of Fayette. His office is next door to C. Williams's office, on Short street.
August 17

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

J. P. SCHATZELL, has associated himself with Mr. ALEXANDER CRANSTON of the City of New-York, Mr. ANDREW ALEXANDER of Belfast (Ireland) and Mr. JOHN WOODWARD, now of this place for the purpose of transacting business in the Mercantile & Commission line in this State, which from the first of this present Month will be conducted under the firm of J. P. Schatzell & Company.
Lexington Sept. 9th 1815.—57-tf

Hatters, Look Here

The subscribers have a quantity of Beaver, Raccoon & Muskrat Skins, for sale.
P. & W. BAIN.
26

DANCING SCHOOL.

JOHN DARRAC

WITH feelings of gratitude for the liberal encouragement received from the Ladies and Gentlemen of Lexington, respectfully informs them that his Dancing School will be opened this season at Mr. Coyle's house, corner of Jordan's Row and Main Street, on Friday morning, the 6th of October next, when he proposes to teach the following dances to those persons who will honor him with their patronage—a variety of new and fashionable Cotillions, German and Russian Waltzes, Hornpipes, Allemandes, the Gavotte of Vauxhall, and the much admired Shawl Dance—Sett Dances and Reels will also be danced in his school. Persons desirous of being instructed, are requested to apply at Mr. Girron's Confectionery Store, Mill street.
An evening school will be opened for a limited number of gentlemen, if application immediately be made. For particulars apply to John Darrac. 38

Nails, Brads & Iron Ware.

THE subscribers have undertaken the agency of the Pittsburgh Iron & Nail Factory, in this place, and in a short time will have an extensive supply of every description of Cut and Wrought Nails and Brads, of a quality very superior to any heretofore used in this state—which will be sold by wholesale or retail, on liberal terms. Liberal credits and discounts will be given to country merchants and others, who purchase to sell again.

Persons desirous of importing any articles manufactured by said company, may have their orders regularly executed, if handed to the subscribers, who are fully authorized to receive orders and transact business generally for said company, in sale of their wares in this section of the country. Samples of Nails and Brads of said Manufacturing Company, may be seen with the subscribers—who solicit persons, whether desirous of obtaining supplies or not, to examine the same and judge of their quality.
JAMES PRENTISS,
THOS. G. PRENTISS.
August 14. 33

For Sale

A TRACT OF LAND.

CONTAINING EIGHTY-SIX & A HALF ACRES, Half a mile from Cynthiana, lying on the river, with a small improvement—about one half bottom, the balance well timbered—for particulars inquire of
JOHN EADS.
Lexington, May 1.—18

Wanted,

An elderly WOMAN of good character, and who is capable of taking on herself the management of a house at a manufactory in the Country, will hear of a good situation by application to the Printer.
Lexington, July 10 1815. 28

Notice.

ALL THOSE INDEBTED TO THE FIRM OF
Williamson & McKinney,
ARE requested to come forward and settle their accounts, at they have disposed of their Goods, and wish to close their accounts.
Jan. 7. 2-tf

SOAP & CANDLE FACTORY.

THE Subscriber has lately enlarged his establishment by additional buildings, and will now be enabled to supply the public by wholesale and retail, with prime SOAP of every kind, equal in quality to any manufactured in the United States—and with the best

DIPPED & MOULD CANDLES.
Commissioners, Contractors, and Merchants who may purchase those articles either for the foreign or home markets, or those who want them for domestic use, will find it to their interest to call on him, or to give him their orders, which will be promptly attended to, and faithfully executed.

JOHN BRIDGES,

Corner of Water and Main Cross Streets, next door to Mr. Bradford's Steam Mill and Cotton Factory, Lexington.

The highest cash prices given for TALLOW, HOGS LARD, KITCHEN GREASE, Ashes & Pot Ashes, at the above factory.
41 October 10, 1814.

The Co-partnership

Of Lowry & Shaw having been recently dissolved, the subscriber, one of that firm, takes the liberty of informing his friends that he has commenced a separate establishment next door to the old stand, on Main Cross street, Lexington, Ky. Every exertion as heretofore, will be used to accommodate those who may favor him with their orders—and the usual attention to customers. Hats of the first quality only, always on hand, for those who may please to call.
41 Hiram Shaw.

Bank Notes,

Of all descriptions, (not counterfeited) will be taken by McCALL, GAINES & Co. for all debts due them. They earnestly request all those who are in arrears, to avail themselves of this offer before the first day of April next, or they will be compelled to adopt other measures, which are peculiarly disagreeable both to debtor and creditor.
Lexington, Jan. 16th, 1815. 25-4t

BOOTS & SHOES.

L. & G. YOUNG

RETURN their sincere thanks to their friends and the public in general for the liberal support received since they commenced at their established stand, on Main street, Lexington—where they continue to manufacture, and have now on hand

A large and elegant assortment of gentlemen's BOOTS & SHOES, made of the best Philadelphia leather in the newest fashion—ALSO,

LADIES SHOES, of the neatest and latest fashion. All of which they offer at wholesale or retail.
Lexington, K. Nov. 8, 1813—45-tf

George Shannon,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Lexington, keeps his office in the house lately occupied by Mrs. Beck, on the south side of Water street, opposite the lower corner of the New Market House, where he may always be found by those disposed to employ him in the line of his profession.
January 7, 1815.